SHRI K. MOHANAN: I would request you to give me another chance in the form of a Half-an-Hour discussion for a substantial motion to discuss the details on this. It is very difficult for me to express the feelings of the coconut growers of Kerala through the Question Hour time. I humbly request you to give me another chance for a fulfledged discussion on this

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write a letter and I will consider it on merit. Now, Shri Makwana may complete his answer.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: For the benefit of the hon. Members I would repeat it.

Because of the market intervention by the Government, the prices which were prevailing at Rs. 1,050/- per quintal have now gone up to Rs. 1,055. That may be a less increase, but this increase is only due to the intervention by the Government and because of the purchase of a substantial quantity of copra from the market. The farmers have benefited by this. This scheme is for the farmers and growers and not for the traders. The hon. Member may be pleading the case of the merchants who have already purchased it at a lower price from the farmers. But we are not going to purchase it from the merchants. We are purchasing it from the growers through the local cooperative societies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Panicker. Half a second, no.

Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price of Coconut and Coconut Oil

*3 SHRI L. GANESAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the highest and lowest prices of coconut and coconut oil in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the number of representations received by Government regarding the fall in prices of coconut and coconut oil; and

(c) what action has been taken on each of these representations so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The lowest price per thousand oconuts was Rs. 1000, Rs. 1900 and Rs. 1050 during 1983, 1984 and 1985 in Rajamundri market. The highest price per thousand coconuts was Rs. 2750, Rs. 3200 and Rs. 3000 during 1983, 1984 and 1985 in Calcutta, Cochin and Calcutta markets respectively. The lowest price per quintal of coconut oil was Rs. 1475, Rs. 3000 and Rs. 1465 during 1983, 1984 in Kozikode and 1985 in Cochin market. The highest price of coconut oil per quintal was Rs 3300, Rs. 3931 and Rs. 3800 during 1983, 1984 and 1985 in Calcutta Bombay and Calcutta markets respectively.

(b) and (c) A total number of 23 representations/memoranda have been received on coconut prices. Since the main thrust of the representations was for a minimum support price for coconut, a scheme for market intervention for copra is being implemented in the State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Purchase of milk processing plant Elaxter by D.M.S.

*4 SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has recently purchased milk processing plant Elaxte from a company of Finland;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said plant is not acceptable anywhere in the world not even in Finland and that they have already rejected the plant; and

(c) if so. what circumstances prompted Government and the D.M.S. to purchase the plant?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICLTURE (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Elecster Milk processing plant was purchased from M/S Tuomo Halonen Oy. Finland in March, 1983.

(b) The Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Integrated Policy for Urban Development

*6. SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to evolve an integrated policy for urban development; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b) The integrated policy of the Govt. on urban development has the following important objectives :—

1. (1) Urbanisation is to be treated as an integral part of the over-all economic growth & development.

(2) To stop migration of people to large cities by developing small and medium towns under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(3) To ensure balanced regional development and growth around large and metropolitan cities.

(4) To control and co-ordinate urban growth in and around national Capital Region.

2. (1) To improve environment of urban slums under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums.

(2) To provide basic services to the urban poor, particularly women and children, under the newly launched programme of Urban Basic Services.

(3) To provide better infrastructural facilities and shelter by providing finance through HUDCO and Housing Boards and under the State Plans.

3. To supplement investments in the urban sector by creation of special financial institutions such as (1) Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation, and

(2) National Housing Bank.

Implementation of Land Reforms During Seventh Five Year Plan

*7. SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA :

SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of land reforms is tardy in most of the States; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken for the speedy implementation of land reforms during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Land Reforms have been recognised to constitute a vital element both in terms of the anti-poverty strategy and for modernisation and